

EVENING TELEGRAPH.

10 CENTS PER WEEK

DIXON, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 13, 1887

NUMBER 1174

A BARGAIN

Buy it while you can
GET IT!

F **HEAVY, ALL** **L**
L **WOOL, E**
A **N**
25cts **A** **N** **Yard.**
L **RED E**
F **TWILLED** **L**

You can't buy it for less than
40c. elsewhere.

S.G. AUSTIN & Co

—Delos Baxter and M. D. Hathaway, lawyers of Rochelle, were here yesterday.

—Wesley Steward, one of the Inlet drainage commissioners, was here yesterday.

—Miss Amelia McComsey leaves today for Kansas City where she will, probably, spend the winter.

—Clint Booth, of the Rock River Carriage Manufacturing Company of Oregon, is in the city today.

—A. Null is now located in his new and elegant quarters on Main street; in the room formerly occupied by Kagle Plein.

The scenic effects in the Argonauts tomorrow night will be the finest ever seen in the Opera House. Don't fail to see it. prices thirty-five and fifty cents.

—The Whiteside county court commences on Monday at Morrison. Judge Scofield, of the Quincy district, will act as umpire for the lawyers and litigants.

Social distinctions are carefully observed among the bandits of Texas. Stage robbers, for instance, are put upon a distinctly lower social scale than train robbers.

—Mr. Remmers, the well-known retired landlord of the Washington House, has moved into the Bartow place, near the North Dixon depot. Mr. Remmers purchased this house recently.

—Frank Stevens, of Huron, Dakota, is enjoying a visit here with his mother and friends of his boyhood. We are pleased to see Frank looking so well. His mother starts for California in a few days.

—Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier, declines to be a candidate for the United States Senate in Kentucky, saying that he is wedded to journalism and intends to stick to his profession.

—George Page is having a pleasant time here with old friends and looking over the scenes of his boyhood about Dixon and Palmyra. He will spend a month in the country before returning to Switzerland.

—Father Tracy returned last night from his journey east; and his friends will be pleased to know that he is much improved in health and comes back in good spirits. A brother, resident at Pittsburg, came with Father Tracy for a visit.

—There will be given at Palmyra Hall under the auspices of the Mound Sunday school and day school, a basket sociable and oyster supper Friday evening, Oct. 21 instant. The proceeds are to pay the debt on the organ recently purchased for the use of said schools.

—The Sterling Gazette imagines that the Henderson shoe factory will employ principally Italians. Great Caesar's ghost, and all his (Julius, not the ghosts) descendants; and are we to also have harpers and fiddlers and hand organ grinders and monkeys? Perhaps there is something in it. An Italian band has been in town several days and it certainly means either that or fair weather.

The genealogy of political myths is a fascinating study. The old stories are shifted to new names in each generation. Here, for example, is the legend that ex-President Hayes had served his neighbors as roadmaster since he became a private citizen. It appears that this was not only true of Mr. Hayes, but that it is an ancient myth going back to the days of Jackson and Van Buren.

—The Atlanta, Georgia, Constitution comes out flatfooted in favor of the Salvation Army. It says: "Our readers will bear us out in saying that we have insisted all the time since the advent among us of the Salvation Army, for fair play for the army in their fight with the devil, but we are constrained to admit that the devil is lately getting the upper hand of them."

—Judge Brown is still presiding over our circuit court and disposing of cases quite satisfactorily to those having business before him. In the case of Sewisler against the village of Paw Paw, an appeal from a justice, the jury has not yet agreed although it took the case yesterday noon. The court has before it the case of McLaughlin against Shoudy, also a case from Paw Paw.

—A dispatch from Springfield announces that the State board of equalization of taxes at the meeting this week reduced the assessment of Lee county as follows: On lands, thirteen per cent off; on town and city lots eleven per cent; and on personal property thirteen per cent. This is only about half the reduction which this county has generally received by the State equalization board.

—The opposition newspapers sneered at Grant because when President some of his wife's relatives were appointed to office. There has been some little nepotism of late. An exchange says that Senator Pugh, of Alabama, has three sons, a son-in-law, a nephew and a grand nephew in the Government service. He is now solid for the civil service policy of the Administration, and not particularly opposed to the old flag and appropriations.

—The lawyers had a field day yesterday in attaching Captain Scott's goods, bournons, wines and cigars. The agents who took the truck in charge seemed to be also much attached to the various commodities; and indeed became, some of them, including officers, quite jolly over the levies. There was much levity over the levies and quite a levee was the result. They did not tote all the wines to the depots in dimijohns, but took kindly to Paul's advice, whether or not they were troubled with infirmities.

—The New York Tribune thinks that the extraordinary severity of the sentence inflicted upon a Kansas druggist's clerk for selling liquor will do more to bring Prohibition into disfavor than a thousand speeches in opposition. To send a man to jail for seventeen years besides fining him twenty thousand dollars, is to put the offence on a par with manslaughter and highway robbery, and even above it. It tends to bring ridicule on the whole question, for no one can expect such a sentence to be fully executed.

—We were informed last week by the managers that the Henderson shoe factory would commence work on shoes the following Monday, but the managers were unable to do so; but this morning, Mr. Hauser informs us, sixteen hands were started at work cutting out shoes. They are mostly new workmen at the business and must necessarily "go slow" at first. They are generally citizens of Dixon and vicinity and appear to take to the business in good spirit. They occupy the west end of the upper room.

—A Chicago morning paper gives us this item of court news that will be of interest to Dixon people: Last March Congress passed an act allowing the removal of a case from a State to the Federal court on the grounds of local prejudice, and yesterday the first case under the act came up before Judge Blodgett. This was a bill filed in Lee county Circuit Court by Eugene Stiles and his brother against Mary M. Robinson, their aunt, and other relatives, to set aside the will of their mother, Sybil C. Stiles, on the ground that she was non compos mentis when the will was made. An application was made to the Lee County Judge to remove the case under the recent act, but he refused to make any order, and yesterday a similar application was made to Judge Blodgett. He granted a writ of certiorari to bring up the record, and a motion will then be made to remand.

—The Rockford Register speaks thus pleasantly of the Rev. M. E. Cady: "The new pastor of Centennial church, Rev. M. E. Cady, made a good impression on his people by his first sermon yesterday morning. He is a comparatively young man, of large but well proportioned frame. Thick black hair crowns a broad brow and a dark beard conceals the lower half of his face. He gives one the impression of being a whole-souled, earnest, hearty-natured man. His sermon enhances the impression made by his features. * * * Mr. Cady spoke from manuscript. His earnest delivery was evidence enough of

his own belief in the words he spoke and was meant to impress his hearers with in the same way. He uses many strong points and uses his arms unsparingly in gesticulation. On the whole he preaches an interesting sermon and the people of Centennial church are well pleased in deed with their assignment.

—The dispatches from Peoria to-day in this paper show that the Hennepiners had something to say in that water-way convention. Indeed Governor Brass gave President Cleveland a hard hit for defeating the Hennepin canal bill before Congress. The session closed last evening. The convention adopted resolutions calling upon the Government to complete two locks and dams now being constructed on the Illinois river, and authorize a corps of engineers to survey and report upon the feasibility of a water-way between Joliet and Chicago suitable for the largest Mississippi river steamers. The Hennepin Canal project was indorsed. A committee was named to present the resolutions to both the Republican and Democratic national conventions of next year for recognition in their platforms.

"George, dear," said the girl, "do you ever drink anything?"
"Yes, occasionally," George reluctantly admitted.
"But, dear," she went on anxiously, "what do you suppose papa would say if he should discover that the future husband of his only daughter drank?"
"He discovered it this morning."
"Oh, George, and what did he say?"
"He said, 'Well, George, my boy, I don't care if I do.'—Ex.

From Palmyra

The teachers of Palmyra have reorganized their association and are again ready for institute work. With W. T. Tuttle at their head and the teaching talent of the town to back him we may expect some interesting meetings.

Our schools have received pleasant visits from Supt. James.

Mrs. H. V. Baldwin and brother, Frank Cridland, of Port Rowan, Ontario, are visiting relatives in Jacksonville, this state.

C. H. Lawton takes weekly trips to Polo where he is employed by a manufacturing company. The only difficulty with Charlie is that he runs his time for sleeping too close to the train time, and we understand that the way he takes the flights of chamber-stairs at single leaps is surprising.

A drove of turkeys lighted down from somewhere on the northwest portion of district number one. They are fine, sleek representatives of the order Rasors, and they say the way they get away with cabbage, tomatoes etc., is sleeker still. From sundry forages they have become quite ventricose. Haste thee Thanksgiving.

Mrs. Coe and niece, Miss Georgie Sills, have been visiting relatives at Sterling.

Sugar Grove has a S. S. school concert on Sunday evening the twenty-third of this month. The program will be made up of songs of praise, speeches and declamations. This, as we understand it, is to be the closing of a prosperous summer school.

"Your papa and mamma know what is best for you, Tommy," said his mother. Tommy rolled about a good deal on the rug, and then said: "Ma, do you know sometimes I feel like being an orphan?"—London Globe.

"You can't fool me," he said to his father. "Nobody can talk through that. There's no hole in the string." He evidently imagines that the telephone system is an enlargement of the speaking-tube.—Hartford Post.

A 5-year-old boy who was engaged in some mischievous doings, on being remonstrated with by his father with: "Why will you do so, George?" replied: "Oh, I expect I am too little to know any better."—Babyland.

A lad while listening to his teacher's moral essay one day, with his eyes intently fastened on her face, interrupted her with: "Say, teacher, you hain't moved your upper jaw since you been talkin'."—Philadelphia Journal.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

Glasgow, Scotland, has 233 Sunday schools, 10,667 teachers, 105,031 scholars.

There are sixty-eight tribes of Indians in our country without Christian missionaries.

A son of Evangelist Moody and one of Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, are members of this year's freshman class at Yale.

Fans in every seat, upon which invitations to all the services are printed, is a feature during the warm weather in the Baptist church at Ottumwa, Ia. The church which thus cares for the comfort of the auditors is sure to succeed.

Winnipeg is an exception to the saying that there is no Sunday west of Chicago. The streets are empty and the churches full. Indeed, there is said to be church accommodation for 15,000 in a population of 22,000, and it is all utilized.

SOCIABLE.

The young ladies of the Y. W. C. T. U. have arranged to hold a sociable in the Commercial rooms, in Union Block, on Tuesday evening Oct. 18. A choice musical programme will be rendered during the evening, and a liberal supply of sandwiches and coffee will minister to the entertainment of the inner man. It occurs to us that this is a "happy combination"—social, musical, and gastronomical, which none of us should fail to enjoy. Admission Free. Lunch ten cents.

The Argonauts to-morrow night at the Opera House.

EXCHANGE SAMPLE ROOM.

Great rush to the Exchange Sample Room on Main street, Dixon, Ill. Ph. Best bottled goods sold in the reach of everyone. Prices as follows: One bottle fifteen cents, two for twenty-five cents; six for sixty cents, twelve for one dollar and ten cents, full boxes, twenty-four, for two dollars. Boxes and bottles charged extra. When returned proper credit will be given each party. Best of Liquors and Wines both Domestic and Imported will be sold below the lowest. Come and give me a trial. Delivered free to any part of the city.

E. GARDNER, Prop.
LEW PRESTON, Manager.

Dr. Pollock will hereafter be at his office, in Opera Block, every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

MILLINERY—LATEST STYLE.

Mrs. E. E. Smith has returned from the east with a full line of millinery. All the new and leading styles will sell very low for cash as she wishes to go to California in about six weeks.

Save the Children. They are especially liable to sudden Colds, Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. We guarantee Acker's English Remedy a positive cure. It saves hours of anxious watching. Sold by Tillson & Hayden.

COAL.

The celebrated "Barclay" Soft Coal, also Best Third Vein, for sale at Pitcher's

J. W. Kent expects three car loads of choice Michigan winter apples about the middle of October. Those desiring a winter stock would do well to wait and see them

BUGGIES AND HARNESS

The largest stock and lowest prices at PITCHER'S.

BABIES that are fretful, peevish, cross, or troubled with Windy Colic, Teething Pains, or Stomach Disorders, can be relieved at once by using Acker's Baby Soother. It contains no Opium or Morphine, hence is safe. Price 25 cents Sold by Tillson & Hayden.

PAPERING AND PAINTING.

Charles McBride is now prepared to do all kinds of carriage painting, papering, painting and decorating in good style and on short notice.

A. F. ROBINSON sells Boots and Shoes.

ACKER'S Blood Elixir is the only Blood Remedy guaranteed. It is a positive cure for Ulcers, Eruptions or Syphilitic Poisoning. It purifies the whole system, and banishes all Rheumatic and Neuralgic pains. We guarantee it. Sold by Tillson & Hayden

WANTED.

Girls to work in Corset Factory. Steady work at good wages. Address or apply to Corset Factory, Aurora, Illinois.

MANY of the good things of this life are sorrowfully let alone on account of Dyspepsia. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation; sold on a positive guarantee at 25 and 50 cents by Tillson & Hayden.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE—My home in North Dixon; two lots 200 and 300 feet. Good Buildings; also Well, Cistern, Water-works, etc. Call on or address 924 1172w1 JOHN E. MOYER.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for other property: Six Cows, Five Calves; also one Platform Spring Grocery Wagon. Enquire of J. H. THOMPSON, County Clerk's Office, 1172 934w1 Dixon, Ill.

FOUND.

SPECTACLES—Pair of gold bowed spectacles. Owner can have the same by calling at the music store of T. J. Miller and identifying same.

SAVE MONEY.

You can save money by buying Real Estate from John M. Julien. Don't wait for the big boom: Buy now, while town lots are selling cheap. JOHN M. JULIEN. 1061f

FLOUR!

Buy Flour made at the Home Mill, Because it is the BEST and Because it is the CHEAPEST.

THE DIXON MILL

Never made Better Flour Than it is! Making at the Present Time. The Quality, and Everything From Our Mill is Guaranteed As Represented Or Money Refunded.

FARMERS

[Can always rely upon getting the Highest Market Price For Choice Wheat!]

AT OUR MILL.

DIXON MILLING CO.

FACTS

Are Stubborn Things.

A fine line of CHOICE PERFUMES, TOILET ARTICLES, POCKET CUTLERY, SHOULDER BRACES, PATENT MEDICINES &

In fact Everything usually kept in a

First-Class Drug Store,

On which I can, and will save my customers from 10 to 25 per cent. Prescriptions A Specialty. Please give me a trial and you will be convinced

D. S. HORTON

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST

North side Main street.

SPECIAL PRICE

—ON—

Mens' Fine THIS WEEK! Underwear!

Red Shirts and Drawers 50cts. each at Charley's Hat Store.

Men's Gloves and Mitts Very Cheap

BEST Wearing Gloves for the low price of 50 cents ever sold in Dixon, at

CHARLEY'S Hat Store

DIXON OPERA HOUSE

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Friday, Oct. 14th.

HARLEY MERRY'S

Spectacular Melodrama,

THE ARGONAUTS.

A CAR LOAD OF

Beautiful Scenery!

A + SPLENDID + COMPANY

Admission 35 cts. Reserved Seats 50 cents, at Hyde & Co.'s Store.

FIRST PREMIUM

Awarded to the

STANDARD

Sewing Machine

At the Ohio State Fair. THE BEST MACHINE MADE. Call and See For Yourself.

R. A. Rodesch, Agt.

RODESCH'S MUSIC HALL, NO. 4, OPERA BLK

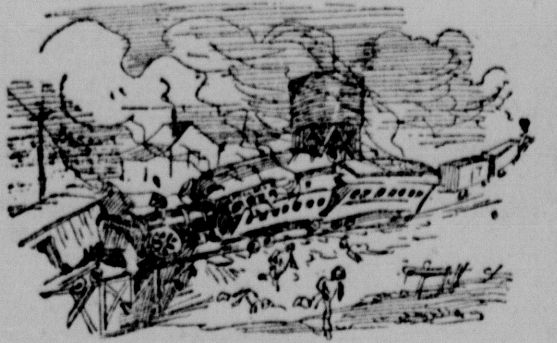
MAD RUSH OF MANIACS.

SIX INSANE WOMEN LOSE THEIR LIVES IN A FIRE PANIC.

A Disaster That Has the Redeeming Feature That It Might Have Been Frightfully More Fatal

The Ohio Asylum Slightly Damaged and a Frightful Stampede of Its Inmates—Three of the Unfortunates Injured—The Wreck at Kouts—Testimony as to Responsibility—Conflicting Statements of the Number of Victims.

KOUTS, Ind., Oct. 13.—On visiting the wreck Wednesday morning, although the company has made the greatest efforts to remove all traces of the calamity, the wreckage still remaining tells too plainly the story of the fearful impetus with which the freight engine struck the ill-fated passenger train. About 500 feet of the track had been relaid with new sleepers and rails, the twisted and useless rails and debris of the passenger coaches being thrown into the ditch on one



THE MOMENT OF COLLISION.

side of the track, and the wreckage of six freight cars having been thrown into the ditch on the other side of the track. Trains are running as usual.

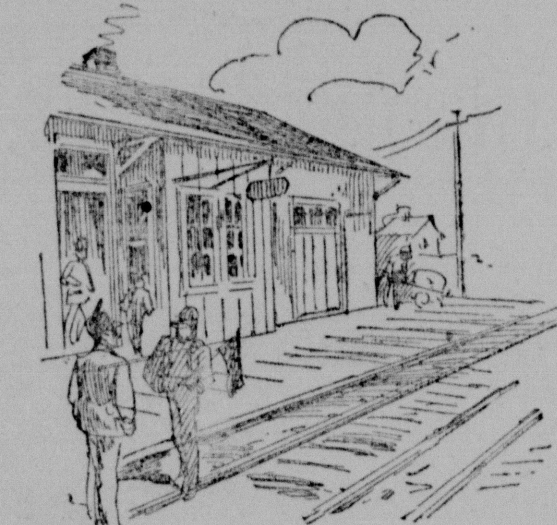
Tuesday morning Coroner Leatherman completed the testimony of the drivers and conductors of both trains. J. B. Parks, the conductor of the passenger train, testified that when struck his train was nearly two hours behind time. Fast freight No. 48 ran into his train, and drove the end of the sleeper into the ladies' car, and telescoped the coach and smoker. The wreck took fire at once. There were twenty-seven passengers on board, eighteen of whom were rescued, and nine were killed and burned. The semaphore was turned when his train stopped at the tank. J. W. Jacobs, the passenger brakeman, swore that he turned the semaphore, and saw Brakeman Cotton go back



SCENE OF THE WRECK.

with a lamp to warn the fast freight. J. S. P. Cotton, second brakeman of the passenger train, swore that he went back to flag the freight train, but the first thing he knew the train was upon him, and he jumped into the ditch.

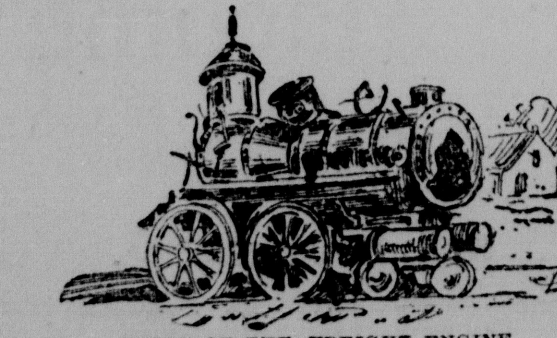
From the evidence of Engineer Dorsey and Fireman Willets it appeared that E. E. Mattese, the conductor of the freight train, had been warned to look out for the disabled passenger train, but when at Hulberts, the second station west of the smash, he received instructions from J. C. Johnson, at Huntington, to go ahead, and as at Boone Grove, three miles west of the water tank, the signal board was clear, he did not stop his train at all. The train was running about thirty-five miles an hour when the collision occurred. It leaked out that Conductor Parks, when at Hulberts, wired the train dispatcher at Huntington that the eccentric band of the engine had broken, and that she was dis-



THE TEMPORARY MORGUE.

bled. He received instructions to "make the best time he could," and he started out on the time for the fast freight. Further, that no instructions were sent to Boone Grove to stop the fast freight until too late, and the train had passed.

Solicitor Johnson, of the railway, has settled into the firm belief that there were only nine fatalities, including the unknown man crushed by the freight cars. The Perry family of three is accounted for, as is the Miller family of five persons. The coroner came around to Solicitor Johnson's figures Wednesday, and explained that the tenth mass of bones was probably a portion of the remains of one of the nine known dead. But the number of the dead cannot be below nine, and there are lists shown that contain four more unknown persons, two being women.



RUINS OF THE FREIGHT ENGINE.

Thomas Malone, of 55 Blue Island avenue, Chicago, arrived here Wednesday morning, searching for his sister, Bridget Malone, who left on the train Monday night, en route for New York, where she was to take a steamer for Westport. A party of friends accompanied her to Englewood, where the final goodbyes were spoken. The young woman was left seated near Dr. Perry, and family. It was at first supposed that she was one of the seventeen rescued passengers sent on east Tuesday, but later developments show that she perished. Her brother was allowed to gaze upon the charred remains of the victims, and he returned to Chicago, heart-broken over his sister's fate. The other dead are as reported in the dispatches yesterday. Herman Miller, the only survivor of his family, is still alive, but a few hours at most will end his intense sufferings.

MANIACS IN A PANIC.

Fire in an Insane Asylum—Six Women Killed, Others Injured.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 13.—The Northern Ohio Insane asylum, near the southern limits of the city, was the scene of a horror Wednesday night. While 350 of the inmates, in charge of attendants, were dining in the chapel, a cry of fire was raised. Stifling smoke swept through the room a moment later, and flames shot up all around. There was a stampede—a wild rush of insane people for places of safety. The poor unreasoning creatures shrieked with fear, and scrambled for the doors, but became bewildered in the smoke, and were worse than helpless. The brave and cool-headed attendants, groping amid the smoke and flames, succeeded in rescuing all but six of their charges.

These, all women, were either asphyxiated or trampled to death and their lifeless bodies were found upon the floor after the fire had been subdued. Three others were badly injured. Two of the dead are unrecognizable. The names of the others are: Mrs. Margaret Pitts, Miss Jennie B. Hall, Miss Eveline Scribner, and Mrs. Charlotte Knowlton.

The injured are: Miss Caroline Knowlton, cousin of Charlotte, perhaps fatally; Miss Mary Ogle, and Miss Jane Block.

The fire started in the laundry and attendants' quarters which adjoin the chapel, and was soon gotten under control. The loss will not be large. But for the heroic conduct of the physicians and attendants the loss of life must have been very great, and but for the prompt action of the firemen the flames would certainly have communicated with the great main buildings, which are among the finest in the state.

JUST MISSED DISASTER.

A Cable-Car Collision in View of the President—Several People Hurt.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 13.—Just before the presidential party reached the hotel here Wednesday night an accident occurred by which several persons in the crowd were injured. A defect in the cable caused a collision between two cars on the street railway, and pushed the cars into the crowd. The carriage containing the president and Mrs. Cleveland had crossed the track and was about twenty-five feet away. Had the accident occurred a moment sooner the carriage would have been in the midst of the panic-stricken crowd, if not in a more dangerous position on the track. The persons injured by the pushing of the cars into the crowd so far as learned are: H. C. Harding, both legs mangled and may require amputation; James Johnson, colored, of Lawrence, right leg crushed, will probably require amputation; H. D. Wilson, private in the Independent Guards, head badly cut; F. W. Illgen, right leg bruised.

A REPUBLICAN'S OPINION

Of the Probabilities in Politics in New York—Blaine a Sure Candidate.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 13.—Hon. John Birdsall, of Glen Cove, N. Y., a member of the New York Republican committee, is in the city, and in an interview Wednesday with a Star reporter about New York state and Mr. Blaine's candidacy in 1888 said that in his opinion the labor vote will weaken the Democracy more than the Prohibition vote does the Republicans this fall and in that case the latter will carry the state. When asked what effect Republican success this fall would have on 1888. Mr. Birdsall said: "Well, that's all there is in it. It is the effect on 1888 that makes this election important. We would be apt to carry the state in 1888 if we carried it this fall, don't you think? If we win this fall we can win in 1888." About the Republican presidential candidate he said:

"Blaine is the man. There are only two things that can prevent his nomination: If he dies, of course he will not be nominated; the other is, should he positively decline to run. If he is nominated he will certainly carry New York. There is no use talking about it. Burchard's speech was the only thing that defeated him before. Those three Rs cost us three states. They changed 30,000 votes in New York."

Carried "Old Abe" Through the War.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Oct. 13.—Company C, Eighth Wisconsin Infantry, the famous Eagle company, which carried "Old Abe," the war eagle, held its reunion here Wednesday afternoon and evening, in which the survivors participated. Capt. Wolf, the former commander of the Eagle company, was marshal. Gen. Richardson, of Chippewa Falls; Judge Bartlett, of Eau Claire, and others made speeches. A ball and supper closed the reunion.

Murdered in Cold Blood.

PERHAM, Minn., Oct. 13.—Arnold Kohler, a farmer, living about fifteen miles from here was murdered in cold blood at his home, at 6:30 Tuesday evening, by John Adams and wife, neighboring farmers. The cause is supposed to be an old feud. Kohler leaves a wife and four children. Adams has escaped, but the officers are in pursuit and think he is not far away from the scene of the murder.

Another Death from Cholera.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Another death from cholera occurred at Swinburne island Wednesday. It was that of an 18-month-old child, who came over on the shipshop Alesia and whose recovery was hoped for Tuesday afternoon. Nine patients still remain on the island.

Ex-Governor Pound Appointed.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 13.—The president has appointed ex-Governor Thad C. Pound a commissioner to inspect a section of railroad in California and Oregon at the salary of \$16 per day and traveling expenses.

FINANCIERS FOREGATHER

MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS OF WESTERN UNION AND B. & O. R. R.

Resignation of Robert Garrett—A Big Loss to Baltimore—The American Bankers' Association—Proceedings of the Peoria River Improvement Convention.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The annual meeting of the Western Union Telegraph company was held Wednesday. The old board of directors was re-elected with the exception of Charles Lanier, who was chosen in the place of Robert L. Kennedy, deceased. The annual report of President Green was submitted. It shows that the receipts for the past year were \$17,191,909.95; expenses, \$14,154,628.54 and profits, \$4,037,281.41. It also says that the facilities and advantages afforded by the addition of the Baltimore & Ohio system, it is confidently believed, will largely increase the revenues. This acquisition and others made since the close of the fiscal year will swell the company's plant to about 162,000 miles of lines, and over 580,000 miles of wire.

The Western Union paid \$5,000,000 of its capital stock for the purchase of the Baltimore & Ohio, and agreed to pay \$60,000 a year for rentals etc., for the telegraph lines of the railroad company. The contract was formally approved of by a resolution, so that the capital stock of the Western Union is now \$86,200,000, an increase of \$5,000,000. Members of the executive committee say there is absolutely no truth in the statement that rates of messages would be advanced.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13.—Robert Garrett's connection with the Baltimore & Ohio railway ended Wednesday so far as the presidency is concerned. His resignation was accepted Wednesday by the board of directors in a highly complimentary series of resolutions, in which also great regret is expressed that Mr. Garrett should resign. Garrett was elected a director and will occupy places on all the important committees. The sale of the telegraph line to the Western Union was ratified. William F. Burns will be president pro tem. of the railway company. The measures taken to fund the debt and place the railway upon a sound financial basis were unanimously approved.

The directors determined to pass a dividend on the main line, but declared one of 5 per cent. on the Washington City branch. The city of Baltimore being a holder of Baltimore & Ohio stock to the extent of 32,000 shares will suffer greatly by the failure to declare a dividend. For many years the city treasury was accustomed to receive \$125,000 every six months as its portion of the dividend. This amount will now have to come out of the pockets of the taxpayers until the B. & O. resumes the payment of dividends, and will advance the tax rate about 5 cents per \$100. The Johns Hopkins university will also be seriously affected—to the extent of half its income.

MONEY MEN IN COUNCIL.

Opening Proceedings of the Bankers' Association at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 13.—The American Bankers' association was called to order Wednesday at the Grand opera house by the chairman, Logan C. Murray, of New York, and after prayer by Bishop Whitehead, of this diocese, was welcomed by Hon. Daniel Agnew, who referred at length to the commercial importance of Pittsburgh, claiming that it was in the largest freight producing district in the country, and fortifying his claim by figures.

President Murray responded, and in the course of his address stated that the association represented \$4,000,000,000 in capital, surplus and deposits, 3,000 national banks and 6,000 other financial institutions. The official reports showed a healthy condition of the finances of the association and a gain of 280 members during the year.

The most important paper, probably, that was read was one by John J. Knox, ex-comptroller of the national treasury, in which he held that a surplus in the treasury can help rather than injure the financial condition of the country, and for proof recited English history to show that in similar cases to the present situation in the United States a surplus was of benefit.

Comptroller Trenholm was not present, but a paper was read of his authorship, setting forth the growth of the national banking system, and which was full of valuable statistics to banking men.

A resolution was reported as approved by the executive council urging the appointment of a committee to represent to the state department of the government the necessity of a better extradition treaty with Great Britain, and a resolution was offered approving of the proposed celebration by the governments of North and South America of the inauguration of constitutional government on the Western hemisphere, and of the discovery of this continent by Columbus, as movements toward closer relations between the governments of the three Americas. The association then adjourned for the day.

THE PEORIA RIVER CONVENTION.

Resolutions Adopted Favoring the Connection of the Lakes and Mississippi.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 13.—On Tuesday the river convention called to further the scheme for connecting the lakes with the Mississippi river by canal, met here and was attended by 400 delegates from Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and elsewhere. Governor Oglesby was present and made a speech favoring the objects of the meeting, and Senator Cullom was made permanent chairman. On Wednesday speeches were made by Senator Dore, of Chicago; Judge Clapp, of Memphis; ex-Governor Bross, of Chicago, and Congressman Springer, all advocating the proposed improvement.

Ex-Governor Bross, in the course of his speech, said that great improvements were contemplated as soon as and as long as money could be had; that if the great and good man now traveling in the west had not put a certain bill in his pocket the work would have been begun. He would find that he had made a great mistake. [Hisses and cries: "Is this a political meeting?"]

Mr. Bross recalled his remarks and said all he asked was that the government in Illinois have the money she paid in revenue for five years.

Congressman Springer said he did not come to talk, but to hear the voice of the people, and, hearing, he would execute. He had always been true to the Hennepin canal. This convention was expressly called for the improvement of the Illinois river. It was one of the most important of all pending measures.

Resolutions were adopted calling upon congress to appropriate the necessary money to begin the work of establishing communication by canal between the lakes and the Mississippi by way of the Illinois and Des Moines rivers and declaring "that the highest considerations of patriotism and reasonable solicitude for our national defenses, the interests of commerce and industry, and the public welfare of the nation all imperatively demand that the aforesaid improvements shall be vigorously prosecuted to an early completion." The convention then adjourned sine die.

Not in Favor of Abolishing It.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The board of trade and transportation Wednesday had a sharp debate over a resolution offered by F. S. Thurbur, which was finally adopted as follows: "Resolved, that while it is desirable to reduce the internal taxes, it is not desirable to abolish the internal revenue system as a whole, for the reason that it affords guarantees of quality to consumers, and insures the prosperity of established industries."

THE KNIGHTS AND THE BOYCOTT.

One Part of the Cardinal's Advice Evidently Wasted—A Case Debated.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 13.—The general assembly of the Knights of Labor gave the lie Wednesday to the public asseverations of more than one of its prominent members that it proposed to adopt a policy of conciliation and good will toward the independent trades unions. Not only this, but it placed itself in a position toward a large and powerful organization that is likely to create as much mischief as the now famous feud with the cigarmakers.

Among the resolutions which were handed in the other day and referred without debate was one from District Assembly 69, of New York city, the membership of which is composed of printers and other employees of newspaper offices, asking that a boycott which had been instituted some time ago at a conference of some thirteen or fourteen district assemblies of that state against a prominent morning newspaper of New York city should be declared null and void. An unfavorable report upon this proposition was made by the committee on boycott Wednesday afternoon, and the debate that followed was hot and excited.

Murry, of 4, led the fight against the report of the committee. He said that every printer in the employ of the paper in question was a member of the typographical union and received union wages, and that the admitted reason for the institution of the boycott was that the paper had assumed an attitude of hostility towards the labor interests in its editorial columns. This, he said, was a matter with which the organization had nothing to do. If it thought that it could muzzle the editorial columns of the press of the country it had better abandon the idea right away. The Knights of Labor had been brought into existence to control, not the expression of public opinion, but labor and wages, and it had no more to do with whatever editorial sentiments were found in the papers of the land than it had with the crown of the queen of England. If there was anything the matter with the paper in question, the union of which its employees were members was perfectly capable of grappling with it, but for the general assembly to justify a boycott upon a paper which recognized a trades organization through its business office and its scale of wages simply because it would not sacrifice the independence of its editorial columns would be to take a step which could not be viewed otherwise than with alarm. It was a matter with which the order had nothing to do, and amounted to a virtual declaration of war upon the Typographical union. Several delegates spoke in the same strain.

Delegate Quinn, of District Assembly 49, of New York; Secretary Lichtman, and J. B. McGuire led the fight on the opposite side. They contended that the knights had done for the printers more than the printers had ever done for the knights; that, anyhow, the two organizations had no ties to bind them, and that there was nothing to prevent the boycotting weapon being legitimately used against any paper which was notoriously unfriendly in its columns toward the interests of labor. There was considerable applause, counter-applause and interruption during the debate, but when the question came to a vote the report of the committee recommending the tabling of the resolution to abandon the boycott was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

The minority is feeling very sore, and declares that the temper of the assembly is in favor of war upon the independent unions so long as one of them is left.

A good deal of other important business was transacted at the session. The assembly sat down upon a proposition to establish a bureau of strikes and boycotts, although a number of speeches were made in its favor. The committee on legislation recommended the abolition of the "assistance fund" on the ground that it tended toward encouraging strikes. This was referred to the special committee on constitution. The "assistance fund" is created by an assessment of 5 cents per month from each member of the order and is expended under the direction of the general executive board. Last year the disbursements from this source reached nearly \$250,000. A large number of delegates, representing almost every state from Maine to California, presented charges against various firms which in their opinion justified the institution of a boycott, but every case was referred to the general executive board.

Just as the assembly was about to adjourn the committee on strikes and boycotts came in with a report indorsing the action of the general executive board in bringing the Chicago stock yards strike to a full stop. Tom Barry and some of the Chicago delegates intimated, however, that they wanted to say something on the question, and it was adjourned.

It was labor day at the exposition, and in the afternoon and evening Mrs. Barry, Messrs. Powderly, Griffith and Bailey, and other members of the assembly delivered addresses.

How It Kills in India.

SIMLA, Oct. 13.—During the month of August 30,780 deaths from cholera occurred in the northeastern provinces of India.

BARGAINS

BARGAINS!

Sixty! 60! Sixty

OVERCOATS,

To Be Closed Out At \$5 Each

Don't Fail to See them.

Largest Line Underwear Ever Shown in Dixon.

BOY'S KNEE PANTS AT 25 CENTS.

JAMES. H. TODD

J. V. & J. B. THOMAS.

Agents for the

LEADING FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Office No. 4, Opera Block,

SECOND FLOOR, DIXON, ILL.

A Fine New Line

—OF—

Solid and Plated Silver Ware!

JUST RECD.

All goods warranted by the Company to give full satisfaction, and will be sold AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

THEO. RUST;

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

MAIN STREET, DIXON, ILL.

A POTENT FACT!

Residents of Dixon and Vicinity are fast learning that

C. C. GODFREY,

Is the leading

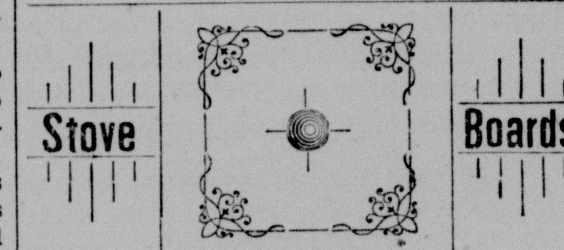
GROCER

On the town, and can now supply all the EARLY FRUITS AND VEGETABLES as Fast as They Come Into Market. When you want the very BEST and CHEAP—EST, go to

The Store on the Northeast Corner of Main and Hennepin Streets, Dixon.

STOVES!

STOVES FOR COAL AND WOOD, FOR HEATING AND COOKING, STOVE PIPE, ELBOWS, AND COAL SCUTTLES.



Tinware Made by Hand.

Polishing and Setting Up Stoves

will be given special attention. Roofing and Guttering done in Good Shape.

CHAS. ANDRES.



Life Size Crayon Portrait

WITH 12 Cabinets and 1 Panel, \$5

12 Cabinets and 1 Panel, \$2

Guaranteed to be as good as the best at any price.

HARTLEY'S STUDIO,

309 West Madison Street, CHICAGO.

Finest Studio in the World! Cloudy Days Good as Sunshine!

WATCH FIRES BURNING

ON THE PRESIDENT'S ROUTE FROM MINNEAPOLIS TO SIOUX CITY.

A Visit to the Corn Palace and an Inspiration for the Ladies—At Council Bluffs, Omaha, and St. Joseph—Kansas City Reserves the Whole Third Floor of Her Best Hotel for the Party.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Oct. 13.—A line of watch fires extended Tuesday night from Minneapolis to Sioux City on the route of the presidential party going south. Every curve and bridge had its special patrol. At Chasta as the train passed through bonfires blazed on every hand. Carver greeted the president with illuminations and music. Le Sueur was the last place passed before retiring. The president and party were up before the sun Wednesday, and at 6:30 reached Sioux City, where they were welcomed by Mayor Cleveland, and escorted to the corn palace. The entire party expressed their wonder and admiration at this exhibition of western taste and enterprise. Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Vilas were struck with the possibilities of corn husks and corn silk as a new dress material.

Mrs. Cleveland bore away with her quite a number of trophies, including an ear of corn, while both the president and Mrs. Cleveland possessed themselves of some choice samples of northwestern Iowa fruit. On leaving the palace the party were hastily driven through one or two of the principal streets, where they might get a glimpse of the decorations of jubilee week yet remaining. They left Sioux City a few minutes after 7 o'clock. There were no speeches and very little hand-shaking.

The village stations from Sioux City to Council Bluffs were crowded with the solid farmers of the surrounding country, and everywhere along the route the utmost enthusiasm was manifested.

OMAHA, Oct. 13.—At Council Bluffs Senator Manderson, Congressman McShane, and a committee of gentlemen from Omaha boarded the train and welcomed the president. The train reached Omaha at 10:45, fifteen minutes ahead of time. At the station Senator Padlock, Congressman Dorsey, and the remaining members of the reception committee, composed of prominent residents and the municipal authorities, welcomed the city's guests. The carriage to which the president and his wife were escorted was one mass of roses. Wreaths also bedecked the horses. A multitude of many thousands cheered the party as it made its appearance. The streets had been hastily but richly adorned with streamers and devices in gay colors, and banners bearing welcome to the president couched in every form of patriotic or poetic phrase spanned the way. The Second regiment U. S. infantry, the Knights of Pythias in uniform from all parts of the state, and several political and social organizations were drawn up in line along the street sides, each with its brass band and colors. One of the organizations which attracted most attention was the company of full-blood Indian youths from the Genoa Industrial school, with an Indian band of music. The party left here three quarters of an hour behind time.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 13.—At St. Joseph between 80,000 and 90,000 people crowded the streets and parks to meet the presidential party. The Democratic county committee were on hand carrying banners referring to 1888 in glowing letters, and the people cheered themselves hoarse as the president and Mrs. Cleveland rode through the principal streets. The pupils of the convent of the Sacred Heart presented the president with a flag made of white and red roses. The pupils of the public schools of St. Joseph presented a silver basket of choice flowers.

A committee appointed for the purpose met the presidential train in the evening at Parkville, on the Missouri Pacific railroad, and accompanied the party to this city. Upon arrival at the Union station, between 5 and 9 o'clock, the members of the party were escorted to the Coates house amidst the greatest enthusiasm. The cheering along the route was deafening. The carriages occupied by the distinguished visitors were followed by a civil, military, and trades association parade which took about an hour to pass a given point. After reaching the Coates house, the president and Mrs. Cleveland received the members of the reception committee and their wives. This ceremony occupied more than an hour, and it was nearly midnight when the visitors were left to themselves for the night. The whole third floor of the Coates house was set apart for the president's party, and no one else permitted on the floor. The president's rooms were profusely decorated, as is the whole city. The arrangements for the entertainment of the visitors appear to be very complete, and the committeemen declare that they are determined to leave upon the minds of President and Mrs. Cleveland and their traveling companions an impression which will forever endear the city to them.

A Good Game Won by Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 13.—The third game of the St. Louis-Detroit series of base ball contests was played here Wednesday, and was played with great skill by both clubs, so much so that but three runs were made in thirteen innings, and Detroit got two of them. The league men now have two games to St. Louis one.

Other games were played as follows: At New York—Baltimore 9, New York 6; at Washington—Metropolitan 12, Washington 8; at Philadelphia—Philadelphia 3, Athletic 3, called tenth inning; at Minneapolis—Minneapolis 9, St. Paul 5; at Des Moines—Des Moines 13, Duluth 3.

A Foregone Conclusion.

DUBLIN, Oct. 13.—The coroner's jury in the Mitchelltown inquest Wednesday afternoon rendered a verdict of wilful murder against Inspector Brownrigg, Sergeants Kirwin, Ryder and Brennan and Constables Gavin and Doran.

After the verdict the coroner issued warrants for the arrest of Head Constable Brownrigg, and the other policemen found guilty by the jury.

"Sauce for the Goose," Etc.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Typographical Union No 6 having made arrangements with Harper Bros., by which the latter are allowed to retain their non-union employees, C. G. Bourgone, of the Quick Printing company, declared Wednesday night that unless the union compelled the Harpers to employ union

men exclusively, he would lock out his 250 employees on Saturday morning, and advertise for non-union printers and compositors. Mr. Bourgone has hitherto been favorably inclined toward the union.

Electrical Mail Transportation.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—The Boston News Bureau says a company is forming in Boston to transport the mails between the postoffice and the railroad stations by means of "telephage," or cars running on elevated cables by electricity. Each car will carry a ton weight of mail matter.

PRIZES AWARDED AT CHICAGO.

Kentucky Gets the First Place for Battalions and Wisconsin for Companies.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Prizes were awarded Wednesday at the international encampment as follows:

Battalion infantry drill: First prize of \$3,000 and badges valued at \$500, to the First Kentucky regiment (Louisville Legion); second prize, \$1,000 and badges valued at \$500, to Second Minnesota regiment.

Infantry company drill: First prize, \$3,500 and badges valued at \$1,500, to Company G, Third Wisconsin regiment; second prize, \$2,500, to Toledo cadets (Ohio National guard); third prize, \$1,250, to Company K, Colorado National guard; fourth prize, \$750, to Company G, First Illinois regiment; fifth prize, \$500, to Company A, Thirtieth Ohio regiment.

Cavalry drill: First prize, \$2,000 and badges valued at \$1,500, to Milwaukee Light Squadron; second prize, \$1,500, to Cleveland City Troop.

Artillery drill: For best platoon: First prize, \$1,500 and badges valued at \$1,000, to First Light Battery, Wisconsin National Guard; second prize, \$1,000, left platoon, Battery D, Illinois National Guard; third prize, \$500, right platoon, Battery D; fourth prize, \$300, First Battery, Minnesota Artillery. For best section: First prize, \$500, and badges valued at \$500, to first section Milwaukee Battery; second prize, \$350, to second section Milwaukee Battery; third prize, \$300, to Battery D, Illinois National Guard; fourth prize, \$150, to First Minnesota Battery.

Individual prizes: First prize, \$200 and badges valued at \$250 for best drilled soldier to E. Fitzgerald, Company G, Third Wisconsin; second prize \$250, to G. B. Wagner, Company A, First Kentucky; third prize, \$125, to E. Swartz, Company G, Thirtieth Ohio; fourth prize, \$75, to B. P. Gray, Company B, First Kentucky; fifth prize, \$50, to E. Johnson, Company A, First Kentucky. Band prizes, first-class: First prize, a full set of military band instruments valued at \$2,500 went to the Ligonier, Ind., band; second prize not awarded.

A BANK THIEF IN QUOD.

He Robs the Institution of Over \$100,000, by False Entries.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 13.—R. R. Hicks, cashier of the Stafford Springs National bank, and treasurer of the Savings bank in the same place was arrested Wednesday by United States Marshal Bates, District Attorney Stanton having also been called to the place. The charge is misappropriation of the bank's funds to a large amount. The bank is closed, but no particulars are yet received.

STAFFORD SPRINGS, Conn., Oct. 12.—The defalcation of R. S. Hicks, cashier of the Stafford National bank, will exceed \$100,000, but the exact amount will not be known until returns are made from various New York and Boston banks. It was Hicks' method to falsify the books so as to show excessive amounts due from those banks. Bank Examiner Forman, of Illinois, was transferred to this district in September to investigate matters, and he discovered the defalcation. Hicks confesses having taken \$73,000. The bank's capital is \$200,000 and surplus \$24,000. The discovery causes a great local sensation, owing to Hicks' prominence.

LATER.—The bank is ruined, only \$11,000 remaining in its vaults. Speculation led to Hicks' crime. The Stafford Savings bank, capital \$75,000, is carried down with the National bank. The depositors are mostly poor people.

Report of Secretary Whitney.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 13.—Secretary Whitney, in his forthcoming annual report, will give an elaborate description of all vessels now being constructed or about to be constructed for the navy. This will include the five great monitors, the cruisers, gunboats, plans for harbor defense, the armored battleship and cruiser, the pneumatic dynamite gunboat and the torpedo boat. The total amount appropriated for them is \$27,300,000. The ships now in process of building, authorized to be built, or nearly completed, will make a fleet of over twenty vessels of modern type.

Chamberlain's Irish Tour.

DUBLIN, Oct. 13.—Joseph Chamberlain is being received with great enthusiasm on his Irish tour. He has already made several speeches and assures his hearers that the time will soon come when the tiller of the soil will be its owner.

BELFAST, Oct. 13.—Mr. Chamberlain, in a speech here Wednesday, said that Gladstone knew that if Parnell had complete control of Ulster he would not consider the Liberal leaders schemes worth a brass button. A parliament in Dublin, he asserted, would be a Dublin Tammany Hall ring.

Murder in the First Degree.

GREENSBURG, Ind., Oct. 13.—After two hours' deliberation the jury found Mrs. Hannah N. Fromer guilty of murder in the first degree, with sentence of life imprisonment. She shot and killed her husband, John Fromer, last May after they had separated. The only defense interposed was a plea of insanity, but this did not avail. The trial lasted eight days. The verdict is universally approved.

An Outsider Was Hired.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 13.—All the compositors on the Morning Mail left the office Wednesday night because an outsider was hired to set up advertisements.

Breadstuffs Exports.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 13.—Breadstuffs exports during last month, September, were valued at \$11,094,132, against \$14,284,958 in September, 1886.

Snowfall on the Adirondacks.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Oct. 13.—Snow fell Wednesday morning here and on the Adirondacks.

Reunion of Shiloh Veterans.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 13.—The reunion of the Hornet's Nest brigade, who held the key position at Shiloh under a heavy cross-fire, began Wednesday night. Gen. Tuttle, Gen. Weaver, Maj. Macon, Maj. Calkins and others are in attendance.

An Employing Printers' Combination.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—An international convention of the employing printers of the United States and Canada will convene in Chicago on Tuesday, Oct. 18, for the purpose of devising plans for united action upon the demand of the International Typographical union that nine hours shall constitute a day's labor. Other important matters will also be presented for the consideration of the convention. The convention is called in accordance with the request of many influential firms, and organized bodies of employing printers throughout the country, it being the belief that there should be an interchange of opinion, and the adoption of a wise policy in dealing with the important questions of the trade.

The Pacific Express Robbery.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—It is stated by the Pinkerton detective agency that J. B. Owens, the messenger of the Pacific Express company, who was arrested in Chicago a few days ago on the charge of stealing a package of money amounting to \$30,000 during his run from St. Louis to Texarkana, has confessed the crime and restored \$23,500 of the stolen money, which was buried in the suburbs of St. Louis. It is believed the balance of the money will also be recovered. Owens claims that he was almost wild from liquor at the time he committed the robbery, and did not realize what he was doing.

Brooks to Have Another Chance.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 13.—The announcement was made in the supreme court of the United States Wednesday that the case of Brooks, alias Maxwell, against the state of Missouri, would be proceeded with, notwithstanding the inability of the appellant, Brooks, to pay the costs of prosecuting his appeal to this court. The clerk's fees will be remitted and when both sides come to an agreement as to the part of the record which it will be necessary to print the court will make such an order with regard to the expenses of printing as may seem necessary.

The Promised Aid Withheld.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Several engineers are preparing to sue the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineer for damages caused by the failure of the Brotherhood to keep its promise to support them if they were unsuccessful in their late strike on the elevated road. They were unsuccessful, but they claim that the promised aid has never been given.

Randolph Tucker to Help the Anarchists.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—It was learned at Gen. Roger A. Pryor's office Wednesday that J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, had finally engaged to assist the general in presenting the case of the Chicago Anarchists before the United States supreme court.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, Oct. 12. Quotations on the board of trade to day were as follows: Wheat—No. 2 October, opened 69½¢, closed 69½¢; November, opened 71¢, closed 70½¢; December, opened and closed 72½¢. Corn—No. 2 October, opened 42½¢, closed 42½¢; November, opened 42½¢, closed 42½¢; December, opened 41½¢, closed 41½¢. Oats—No. 2 October, opened and closed 26¢; November, opened 26¢, closed 25½¢; May, opened 29½¢, closed 29½¢. Pork—January, opened \$12.27½, closed \$12.27½. Lard—October, opened \$6.37½, closed \$6.37½.

Live stock—Prices at the Union stock yards ranged as follows: Market opened fairly active, prices 5¢ lower than yesterday morning; light grades selling \$4.30@4.70; rough packing, \$4.20@4.35; heavy packing and shipping grades, \$4.30@4.75. Cattle—Market weak all around; good to choice natives, \$4.40@5.00; inferior to fair, \$2.75@4.00; stockers, \$1.75@3.15; cows, \$1.30@2.70; Texas steers, \$2.15@2.70. Sheep—Easier; natives, \$3.00@4.20; Texans, \$2.75@3.50; westerns, \$3.10@3.65.

Produce—Butter—Fine creamery, 22@24¢ per lb; good dairy, 16@17¢; packing grades, 11@13¢. Eggs—Choice counts, 17¢ per doz. Poultry—Hens and spring chickens, 9¢ per lb; old roosters, 5¢; turkeys, 8@9¢; ducks, 8@9¢; geese, \$6.50@7.00 per doz. Potatoes—Early Rose and Beauty of Hebron, 60@65¢ per bu in car lots on track. Apples—Fine selections, \$2.00@2.50 per bbl.

New York.

Wheat—Steady; No. 2 red winter November, 81½¢; December, 83½¢. Corn—Easy; No. 2 mixed cash, 53½¢; do October, 51½¢; do November, 51½¢. Oats—Quiet; No. 2 mixed October, 32½¢. Rye—Dull. Barley—Unchanged. Pork—Quiet; old mess, \$14.25@14.50; new, \$13.25@13.50. Lard—October, \$6.73; November, \$6.60.

Why Scouts Wear Long Hair.

I know that a great many good men have a decided prejudice against long haired men, such as Cody, Carver and myself, but few know that there is a method in this seeming madness of the western scout. Among the Sioux Indians, Custer was respected and feared as was no other man, and he wore his blonde curls far down his back. The Sioux Indian has the hair from the side of his head cut off short, but that on the scalp he allows to grow long, and hang down in three braids. It is his defiance to his enemy. It says here is my scalp, with a convenient handle to it, come and take it if you can. A short haired man is looked upon as a coward. The Indian is readily impressed with display, and I have no doubt that my long hair and my fringed buckskin and bead trimmed scout's uniform has often saved my life. —Capt. Jack Crawford, ex-United States scout, in Globe-Democrat.

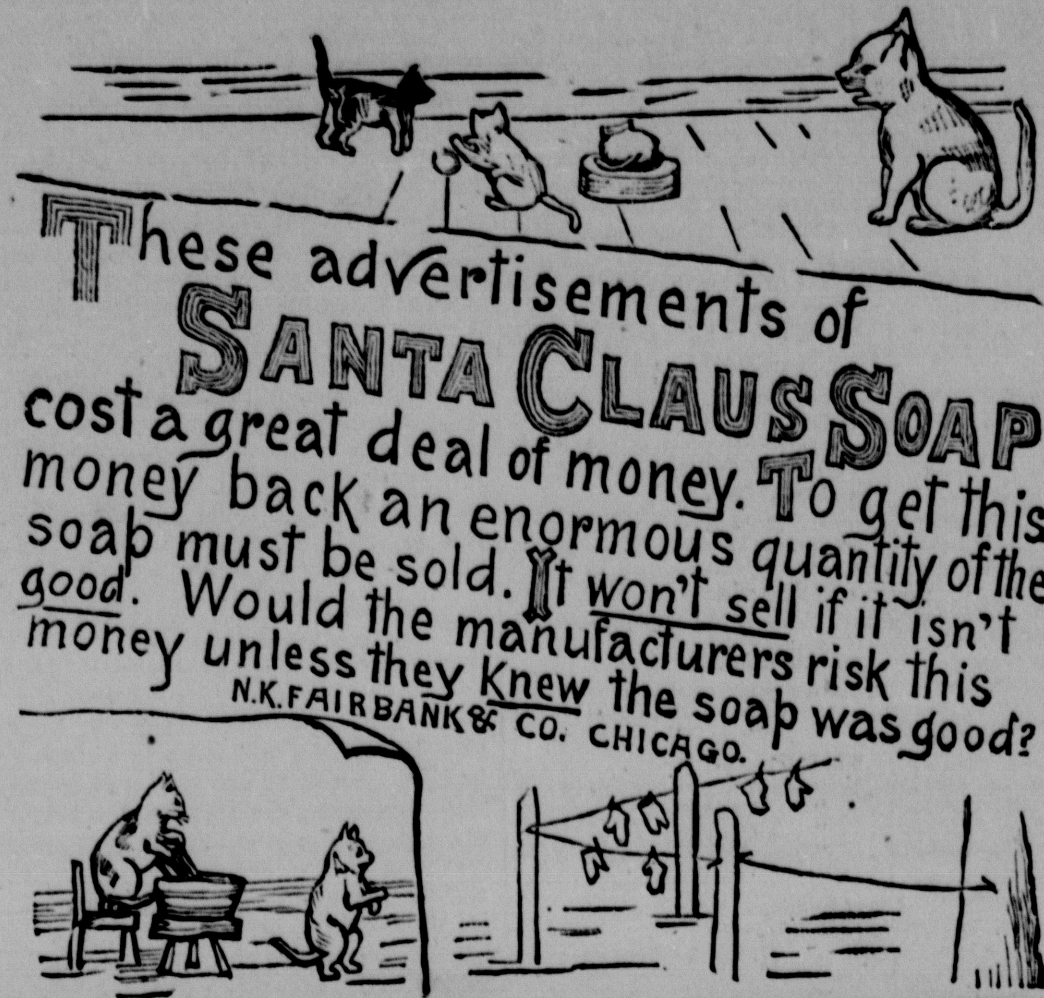
It is claimed that the telephone was invented in 1635.

Pen and Ink Drawing.

Any good photographer can easily become an expert sketcher in pen and ink. Let him make a silver print from his negative, go over the outlines of the objects on it with ink, shade them, pour a solution over the print, and lo! the photograph is eaten away and the pen and ink sketch left in its stead. This very artistic results may be produced by a simple chemical process. —Frank Leslie's.

The Junefish of the Gulf.

A fish in the gulf of Mexico has the peculiarity of always haunting old wrecks and sunken piling, and frequently swims around the wharves. It is called the Junefish, because it does not appear till the month of June, though it remains all summer. It is chiefly caught near sunken wrecks. —Chicago Times.



These advertisements of **SANTA CLAUS SOAP** cost a great deal of money. To get this money back an enormous quantity of the soap must be sold. It won't sell if it isn't good. Would the manufacturers risk this money unless they knew the soap was good?

N.K. FAIRBANKS & CO. CHICAGO.

AN IMPORTANT CLUB OFFER

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

Gives its readers literature of lasting interest and value, it is fully and beautifully illustrated and has already gained a more than national circulation exceeding 125,000 copies monthly.

PRICE 25 CENTS A NUMBER \$3.00 A YEAR

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS with Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons the Publishers enable us to offer **SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE** with the

EVENING TELEGRAPH

at the low combination rate of **7.50** for both. SEND YOUR ORDER NOW.

SUBSCRIPTIONS MAY BEGIN AT ANY TIME Telegraph & Herald Co., Dixon, Ill.



KIRK'S WHITE RUSSIAN SOAP

The only brand of Laundry Soap awarded a first class medal at the New Orleans Exposition. Guaranteed absolutely pure, and for general household purposes is the very best

MANY LAMP CHIMNEYS ARE offered for sale represented as good as the Famous PEARL TOP BUT THEY ARE NOT!

And like all Counterfeits lack the Remarkable LASTING Qualities OF THE GENUINE.

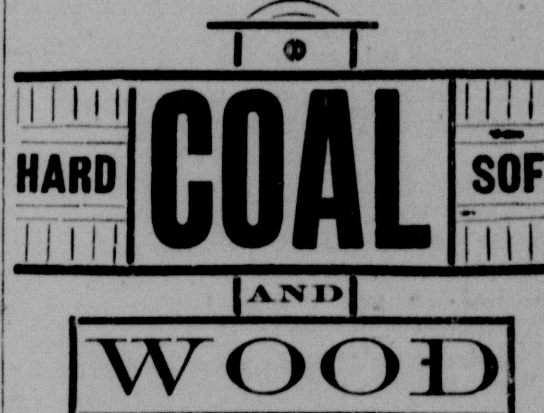
ASK FOR THE PEARL TOP

And Insist upon HAVING them with THIS EXACT LABEL on Each CHIMNEY

Pat. Oct. 30, 1883.

The **PEARL TOP** is Manufactured ONLY by **GEO. A. MACBETH & CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.**

WEAK & UNDEVELOPED Parts of the Body Enlarged, Developed & Strengthened. Simple, harmless, sure Self-Treatment. Full particulars, testimonials, etc., mailed sealed, free Address, **ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.**



HARD COAL AND WOOD

By handling only the **BEST COAL**

As Free From Slate Etc., as Possible and selling as LOW as Anyone, I

hope to be favored with your orders, and WILL

Guarantee Satisfaction

ORDERS

Sent through the Post Office or left at C. A. Todd's or C. J. ROSEBROOK's will receive prompt attention.

Main Office now at the

WAREHOUSE,

Between Depots, **DIXON, ILL.**

L. D. PITCHER.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R. R.

TRAINS GOING EAST.
No. 6, Atlantic Express, 3:10 A.M. A
" 8, Clinton Ex., arrive 6:47, leave 7:02 A.M. A
" 4, Denver, 10:55 A.M. A
" 2, Marshall Ex., arrive 2:05, leave 2:20 P.M. C

GOING WEST.
No. 5, Pacific Express, 2:00 A.M. A
" 1, Marshall Ex., arrive 12:45, leave 12:45 P.M. A
" 3, Denver Express, 3:42 P.M. A
" 7, Clinton Ex., arrive 7:42, leave 7:57 P.M. C

Freight trains are allowed to carry passengers as follows:

EAST BOUND.
No. 54, 7:47 A.M., bet'n Sterling and Turner. C
" 88, 1:52 P.M., " Clinton and Creston. A
" 74, 9:07 P.M., " " Cortland. A

WEST BOUND.
No. 57, 5:40 A.M., between Dixon and Clinton. F
" 73, 12:45 P.M., " Cortland. C
" 75, 3:00 P.M., " Turner and Sterling. C
" 77, 5:34 P.M., " " " C

A Daily.
C Daily except Sunday.
F Daily except Monday.
H. E. HAND, Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

GOING SOUTH.
Passenger, 11:05 A.M.
Passenger, 3:15 P.M.
New Passenger, 5:57 P.M.
Freight, 6:00 P.M.

GOING NORTH.
Passenger, 2:15 P.M.
Passenger, 1:30 A.M.
New Passenger, 6:15 P.M.
Freight, 6:30 P.M.
Daily except Sunday.
Daily except Monday.
W. C. WOOLEY, Agent.

THE HYMNS OF THE MARSHES.

In my sleep I was faint of their fellowship, faint
Of the live oak, the marsh, and the main.
The little green leaves would not let me alone
In my sleep;
Upbreathed from the marshes a message of range
And of sweep,
Interwoven with waftures of wild sea liberties,
drifting,
Came through the lapped leaves sifting, sifting,
Came to the gates of sleep.
And look where a passionate shiver
Expectant is bending the blades
Of the marsh grass in serial shimmers and shades,
And invisible wings fast fleeing, fast fleeing,
Are beating
The dark overhead as my heart beats,—and steady
And free
Is the ebb tide flowing from marsh to sea—
(Run home, little streams,
With your lapfuls of stars and dreams)—
Sinuous southward and sinuous northward the
shimmering band
Of the sand beach fastens the fringe of the marsh
to the folds of the land;
Inward and outward to northward and southward
the beach lines linger and curl,
As a silver wrought garment that clings to and
follows the firm sweet limbs of a girl.
Vanishing, swerving, evermore curving again into
sight,
Softly the sand beach wavers away to a dim gray
looping of light.
—Sidney Lanier.

A MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

Industrial Education in the Minneapolis
High School—Working in Wood.

A manual training school, under the
direction of Professor F. W. Decker, has
lately been established by the school
board of the city, in connection with the
high school, and results have already
been obtained that promise well for the
success of this new enterprise. The
object of the course is not to make
finished mechanics in any definite trade,
but rather to give a general training that
shall serve to render boys familiar with
common tools and materials of construction,
and lay a good foundation for any
one of the several mechanical trades.

The course serves also to correct some
of the popular notions among boys that
manual occupations are degrading, or at
any rate not so respectable as occupations
requiring only book knowledge. This
result is attained by placing the manual
training course on an equal footing with
the other high school courses, and re-
quiring the same attention to system and
order as in any branch of knowledge
taught.

The course for the present term is
wood working. A large lower room of
the high school building has been fitted
up with benches and drawers and a va-
riety of wood working tools. Each bench
is provided with a full set of bench tools,
and each boy has, besides, a number of
edge tools and a drawer in which to keep
them locked when not in use. Each boy
is required to keep his individual tools in
order, and all the bench tools have their
proper places on a rack in front, where
they must be placed at the end of each
exercise. The benches and bench tools
are lettered to correspond, so that it is
easy to see at a glance that everything is
in its proper place.

The use of the tools is taught in the
following manner, it being assumed there
is only one right way. The boys are
each given a plane, for instance, and,
after being shown the nature and con-
struction of the tool, they are shown how
to use it properly. All this is taught to
them as a class. They are then given
each a piece of board and are required to
produce a plane surface, each being
drilled until he is tolerably proficient in
the use of the tool before being allowed
to go on. Sawing is taught in a similar
manner. The saw is first discussed, and
the reason for the teeth being shaped dif-
ferently for crosscut and rip saws is
pointed out. A board is then marked
with a scratchawl and the class is shown
how to saw to line accurately. They are
then each required to saw to given lines
until the lesson is thoroughly taught. By
keeping the attention of the pupils on one
operation at a time and holding it until
taught, rapid and sure progress is made.
After the uses of a few of the most com-

mon tools are taught, the boys are al-
lowed to construct something that will
bring into use only operations they have
previously learned. This serves to make
the work interesting, though the work is
designed to be for the purposes of instruc-
tion rather than construction.

Whenever an article is constructed it is
done from an accurate working drawing
made by the pupil himself, and thus the
value of drawings, in connection with all
construction work, is taught better than
it could otherwise be done.

Each pupil is required to spend forty
minutes per day in the drawing room
and eighty minutes in the shop. Draw-
ing is taught in much the same manner
as the use of the tools just described, and
it is found that the two branches of work
go very nicely together.—T. T. Journal.

THE RINGS IN TREES.

Some Curious Observations in Measure-
ments of Forest Growth.

Every day some pet theory, long held
and honestly venerated, is being demol-
ished and sent to the limbo of myth with
Tell's apple, Washington's cherry tree
and other old acquaintances. Now the
age rings in trees have to suffer limbo-
nization, if the word may be allowed. Mr.
R. W. Furras, an agent of the United
States forestry department, who has
given much attention to the age of a tree
as indicated by rings, as well as to the
period at which trees of different species
stop growing and that at which the wood
is at its best, has reached some conclu-
sions of general interest. He says:

"Concentric or annual rings, which
were once accepted as good legal evidence,
fail, except where climate, soil, tempera-
ture, humidity and all other surroundings
are regular and well balanced. Otherwise,
they are mere guesswork. The only
region within my knowledge where either
rings or measurements were reliable in-
dications are in the secluded, even and regu-
larly tempered valleys of the Southern
Pacific coast."

Annual measurements of white elm,
catalpa, soft maple, sycamore, pig hick-
ory, cotton wood, chestnut, box elder,
honey locust, coffee tree, burr and white
oak, black walnut, osage orange, white
pine, red cedar, mulberry and yellow
willow (nineteen species), made in south-
eastern Nebraska, show that "annual
growth is very irregular, sometimes
scarcely perceptible and again quite
large," and this he attributes to the
difference in seasons. As trees increase
in age inner rings decrease in size, some-
times almost disappearing. Diminished
rate in growth after a certain age is a
rule. Of four great beeches mentioned
in London, there were three, each about
seventeen feet in girth, whose ages were
respectively sixty, 102 and 200 years. Mr.
Furras found twelve rings in a black
locust six years old, twenty-one rings in a
shell bark hickory of twelve years, ten
rings in a pig hickory of six years, eleven
rings in a wild crabapple of five years,
and only twenty rings in a chestnut oak
of twenty-four years. An American
chestnut of only four years had nine rings,
while a peach of eight years had only five
rings.

Dr. A. M. Childs, a resident of Ne-
braska from 1854 to 1882, a careful ob-
server for the Smithsonian Institution,
who counted rings on some soft maples
eleven years two months old, found on
one side of the heart of one of them forty
rings, and not less than thirty-five any-
where, which were quite distinct when
the wood was green, but after it had
been seasoned only twenty-four rings
could be distinguished. Another expert
says that all our northern hard woods
make many rings a year, sometimes as
many as twelve, but as the last set of
cells in a year's growth are very small
and the first very large, the annual
growth can always be determined, except
when from local causes there is in any
particular year a little or no cell growth.
This may give a large number on one
side. Upon the Pacific coast of North
America trees do not reach the point
where they stop growing nearly as early
as those of the Atlantic coast. Two
hundred years is nearly the greatest age
attained on the eastern side of the con-
tinent by trees that retain their vigor.
500 years is the case of several species on
the western coast, and one writer is con-
fident that a sequoia which was meas-
ured was not less than 2,376 years old.

At Wrangell, latitude 36 degs. 60 min.,
a western hemlock, six feet in diameter
at the stump, was four feet in diameter
132 feet further up the trunk, and its
rings showed 432 years.

But in the Old Bartram Garden, near
Philadelphia, not more than 150 years
old, almost all the trees are on the down
grade. The Quercus Robur, England's
pride, which is said at home to live 1,000
years, has grown to full size and died in
this garden, and the foreign spruces are
following suit. Silver firs planted in 1800
are decaying. The great difference in
the longevity of trees upon the western
and eastern coasts of continents in the
northern hemisphere seems to be due to
the warm, moist air carried by strong and
permanent ocean currents from the tropics
northeasterly, in both the Pacific and At-
lantic oceans, which make the climate
both moist and equable in high latitudes.
In Sitka, latitude 57 degs., as much as 100
inches of rain have fallen in a year, and
the harbor is rarely frozen enough to
hinder the passage of boats. In some
winters scarcely any ice is seen.—Lum-
ber World.

Ghastly Relics.

There recently passed under the exami-
nation of the custom house officials of
Philadelphia a number of cases of curiosi-
ties and relics sent by the United States
naval officers attached to the South Pacific
squadron to some of their relatives and
friends in Washington. The articles had
been gathered in cruises among the
islands of the South Pacific and along
the western coast of South America. One
of the boxes was filled with human skulls,

a new one which appeared to be very
old. Three of them were labeled, "Skulls
of Indians of the Easter Islands." The
curiosities included war clubs, arrows
made of reeds and tipped with bone,
spears with long barbs, bound with cord
to the shaft, a pear shaped mace of stone
about a foot long, pieces of South Ameri-
can pottery, the jaws of a large shark,
etc.—Boston Transcript.

Races Don't Readily Mix.

Nothing is more surely settled than
that the two races don't want to mix. It
is disagreeable all round. They don't
want the same churches, nor hotels, nor
railroad cars. It is against nature and
we can't help it. This thing they call
the universal brotherhood of man sounds
very well until it invades our social sys-
tem and then it surrenders. It always
has surrendered. The Jews wouldn't
mix with the Samaritans and they don't
mix with the Gentiles now to any great
extent, except in a business way. They
don't marry with us except once in a
while and then it always makes a fuss in
the family—that is in the Jew family.
We white folks don't take on and had
just as leave have one of the boys marry
a rich, pretty Jewess as not.

Society has its castes and big circles
and little circles and boundary lines
everywhere and we can't help it, for
mankind were built that way. Wealth
makes it, culture makes it, color makes
it, race makes it and even religion makes
it. And the devil makes it, too, for it is
a fact that the professional burglars in
the cities won't associate with the pick-
pockets and sneak thieves. They out-
rank them socially. Just after the war,
it was amusing to see the disgust that
that the old time free negroes had for the
new set that had been just lifted up to
their level. There were a few around
Rome who were born free and had never
mixed with the slaves and held them in
contempt. In fact there was one who
owned slaves and a farm, and he felt
aggrieved and perplexed when his rights
were invaded.—Bill Arp in Atlanta Con-
stitution.

Poisoned Arrows of South America.

Near the Goajiras, on the south, are the
Motilones, a race of natives still fiercer
than their neighbors. They are reported
to be polygamists and cannibals; making
periodical war upon the nearest tribes to
obtain a supply of women, and to pro-
vide themselves with food—i. e., the rest
of the prisoners.

A gentleman of Maracaibo gave me a
half dozen poisoned arrows from these
natives, and one of their bows. The
latter is of some brownish wood, not
very strong nor elastic, for it is not neces-
sary that its projectile should go very
deep. The arrows are made of single
joints of bamboo, with barbed iron
points upon which some variety of woo-
rara had been rubbed, which still retains
its venom. An experiment upon a dog
showed them to be as dangerous as when
first dipped. The animal in two minutes
after being wounded with a tip, expired,
without pain or struggling, from suspen-
sion of heart's action. When struck by
this poison, animals appear as if paral-
yzed, rarely moving until they fall;
which makes it invaluable to hunters
who chase their game through the dense
undergrowth of a tropical jungle, and
would lose nine-tenths of it if not rendered
at once incapable of motion.—Dr.
W. F. Hutchinson in The American
Magazine.

"Please, mum, gimme a slate pencil," said
little Fred, as he entered a store on his way to
school. "Look here," said the old lady, "you
didn't pay for that; I want a penny." "I
hain't got a penny." "Then give me back the
pencil." "I won't." And breaking the pencil
evenly in two he added, offering the old lady
one-half: "There, that pays for my part."—
The Epoch.

Delicate Children, Nursing

Mothers, Overworked Men, and for all
diseases where the tissues are wasting
away from the inability to digest ordi-
nary food, or from over-work of the brain
or body, all such should take Scott's
Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with
Hypophosphites. "I used the Emulsion
on a lady who was delicate, and threat-
ened with Bronchitis. It put her in such
good health and flesh, that I must say
that it is the best Emulsion I ever used."
—L. P. WADDELL, M. D., Hugh's Mills,
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CAN'T SLEEP nights is the complaint of
thousands suffering from Asthma, Con-
stipation, Coughs, etc. Did you ever try
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preparation known for all Lung Trou-
bles, sold on a positive guarantee at 10c.,
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That is to say, your lungs. Also all
your breathing machinery. Very won-
derful machinery it is. Not only the
larger air-passages, but the thousands of
little tubes and cavities leading from
them.

When these are clogged and choked
with matter which ought not to be there,
your lungs cannot half do their work.
And what they do, they cannot do well.
Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia,
catarrh, consumption or any of the fami-
ly of throat, and nose, and head and lung
obstructions, all are bad. All ought to
be got rid of. There is just one sure way
to get rid of them. That is to take Bos-
chee's German Syrup, which any drug-
gist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle.
Even if everything else has failed you,
you may depend upon this for certain.
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DIXON, ILL., Aug. 16, 1887.

Mr. Hoke:—I am using your Electric
Medicated Belt for weakness, which is a
great help to me. I can recommend the
belt as a good remedy.

HENRY E. MILLER, Palmyra.

Mr. Hoke:—The Electric Belt I bought
of you for my mother was a great suc-
cess. She has been a sufferer from Rheu-
matic pains for several years, and also
from a severe numbness in the arms. Af-
ter she used it one week the pain and
numbness disappeared, and she is well
satisfied with the results.

JOSEPH R. MORRILL, Dixon, Ill.

DIXON, ILL., Aug. 19, 1887.

Mr. Hoke:—The Electric Belt that I
purchased of you for my mother has help-
ed her a great deal. She has been suf-
fering from Rheumatic pains for some
time, and has found nothing to relieve
the pain equal to it. She is highly pleas-
ed with the results. A. HENNESSY,
of Hennessy & Reilly, druggists, Dixon.

C. U. Hoke:—I am using your Electric
Medicated Belt for Lumbago, with good
success. G. W. BRUNER,
Farmer, near Dixon, Ill.

There are three sizes of these belts; \$3
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For often in their wake proceed
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